

The damage imputed to the snail was traced specifically to reports of harm done to zinnias and morning-glories in one garden only. The work, however, was done by cut-worms, and the snails probably ate the wilted leaves. *Pomatia* here as in Europe is mainly a scavenger, and seldom attacks living plant tissues, unless the quantity of mycelia eaten be included in this category. It is harmless at the worst, and may well be beneficial. There are at least two introduced slugs that are certainly more harmful in nature than it is.

The habitats of *H. pomatia* include the following plants under whose leaves it seeks shelter: Lettuce, fall chrysanthemum, lilacs, oriental poppy, currants, and various species of grass. It seems to avoid rhubarb, wood sorrel, and sheep sorrel. It is very exploratory, climbing wire fences, apple and cherry trees up to at least six feet. It aestivates in sand boxes, drain pipes, under cement blocks, and at the foundations of houses.

2. *Limax maximus* Linné. In lettuce, oriental poppy, and lilacs. It invades garbage pails. This slug is not very abundant, but is potentially harmful.

3. *Deroceras agreste* (Linné). If this slug were more abundant, it would undoubtedly do much damage to garden plants.

4. *Cochlicopa lubrica* (Müller). Nearly everywhere.

5. *Zonitoides arboreus* (Say). In grass and under boards.

6. *Vallonia pulchella* (Müller). In grass and under garden plants.

The small number of species in the Union Street gardens as compared with other parts of the city is probably explicable on the grounds of the recent origin of the surface soil. Other species in city gardens and back lots include *Helicodiscus parallelus*, *Vallonia costata*, *Succinea avara*, and *Polygyra albolabris*.

MONADENIA SEMIALBA HENDERSON

BY WALTER J. EYERDAM

On August 21-22nd, 1937, Mr. and Mrs. Chace and I made a special excursion to Rosario beach, Fidalgo island, Skagit County, Washington, which is only about a quarter of a mile from the Deception Pass steel bridge which connects the highway with

Whidby island, Island county. The object of this trip was to try to find *Monadenia semialba* Henderson which Dr. Henderson described as a new species from a single specimen obtained at Rosario beach by his assistant Mr. Elvin C. Nelson in the summer of 1928.

On July 6th, 1936, while collecting plants I found a second live specimen of *M. semialba* Hend. at Rosario beach together with several of the more typical *M. fidelis* Gray. As I did not have much time for a more thorough search I resolved to look for them at a later date.

There has been but little rain during this summer so the *Monadenias* are mostly buried or inactive. On this excursion the weather looked rather uncertain so we were lucky to have a good rain during the night of August 21st as we slept in a tent.

During the morning low tide we collected marine shells in the vicinity of Deception Pass and then we spent the entire afternoon scouring the steep rocky wooded slope between Reservation Bay and Rosario beach in an area of about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long by 250 yards wide.

The rain brought out the active snails and we were soon picking them up at frequent intervals.

Together we took well over 100 specimens, the majority of which were *M. semialba* including several off-color forms. The rest of the snails were the more typical *M. fidelis* Gray of both the dark and the light banded forms.

The average *M. semialba* has the characters of *M. fidelis* except that the broad dark brown band encircling the umbilicus is separated from the upper half of the shell by a broad yellow straw colored band about one-fourth of an inch in width. Several specimens have this band colored a brownish yellow and in three specimens that I have collected the broad band is white with only a trace of straw color. The largest of these *semialba* that I have is 1 inch high and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide. An albino specimen taken from this colony has a light straw colored base and the upper half is pure white without any bands. It is $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in width and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches high. This albino specimen is very unlike the form *flava* in height and in color.

Monadenia semialba seems only to be found in the limited space of its area but further explorations in the vicinity on both

Fidalgo and Whidby islands may reveal its presence in a more extended range. It is found mostly amongst the large rocks and in the grass and underbrush amongst the rocks. No specimens could be found in the adjacent deeper forest. The typical form is found intermingled in the same habitat along with *M. semialba* which is very limited in its range. The color of the living animals of both forms seems to be identical.

Four distinct color forms besides the typical *M. fidelis* Gray have been collected.

Monadenia semialba is not a distinct species but is a subspecies of *M. fidelis* Gray. As a race it is quite different than all the other known color forms. It should be called *Monadenia fidelis semialba* Henderson.

FURTHER NOTES UPON TERTIARY AND RECENT MOLLUSKS FROM FLORIDA TOGETHER WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES

BY MAXWELL SMITH

In the Clewiston, Belle Glade and Loxahatchee areas of Florida a number of interesting tertiary shells have been collected during the past year. Certain of these were obtained in very limited numbers, often solitary examples. It appears that eventually there will be further additions especially among the small or minute species.

LORIPINUS SCHRAMMI Crosse. A single valve was secured by Mrs. Rodney Procter. This species is new to the Tertiary of the United States. It has been reported from the Antilles. The specimen, possibly immature, is rather small but agrees otherwise with living examples from Biscayne Bay (Royce collection) and Sanibel, Florida. The species lives deep in sand or mud and is dislodged by large scale commercial dredging. Pliocene, Clewiston, Florida.

SPISSULA SOLIDISSIMA PENINSULAE, n. subsp. Shell large, valves more trigonal than in *M. similis*; lateral teeth comparatively short, pallial sinus deep and narrow, pallial line nearest to posterior adductor describing a wide, regular, circular course which in *M. similis* is often broken or comparatively straight. The posterior slope, emanating from the umbo, is very distinct and